

BOROUGH OF THORNABY-ON-TEES



ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES

OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961

J. McGOVERN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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BOROUGH OF THORNABY-ON-TEES

Mayor :

C. ANDERTON, Esq.

Deputy Mayor :

COUNCILLOR D. JENKINS

Aldermen :

*E. E. Brennan.	A. Nicholson.
J. Burton.	T. Padgett.
J. Corfield.	Mrs. S. J. Smith.

Councillors :

C. Allen.	R. W. M. Kime.
*Mrs. I. Barr.	A. N. Lackenby.
*J. W. Collinson, M.B.E.	J. M. Scott.
K. E. A. Fern.	A. Story.
J. Frosdick.	H. Tanfield.
*Mrs. V. M. Harris.	P. F. V. Thornton.
J. Hudson.	J. White.
A. Huggins.	W. S. Wood.
J. Kidd.	

Chairmen :

Health Committee	Ald. E. E. Brennan, J.P.
Local Health Sub-Committee for Thornaby Area	Ald. E. E. Brennan, J.P.

*Members of the Local Health Committee for the Thornaby Area.

The Health Committee consists of the whole of the members of the Council.

Town Clerk	A. Stockwell.
Borough Treasurer	H. M. Draycott, F.I.M.T.A.
Borough Engineer	J. L. Watson, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Staff :

Medical Officer of Health

J. McGOVERN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. C. SLATER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

R. W. DOBSON, M.A.P.H.I.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

This annual report, like most other annual reports, shows gains and losses. The infant mortality rate in 1960 was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, and in my last annual report I mentioned that although there were fluctuations the general trend over the years has been downwards. In 1961 there was a rise in the infantile mortality rate as compared with the previous year, but in spite of that it was our third lowest figure, which gives hope that the general downward trend will continue. The birth rate and death rate were above national figures. Although the crude death rate was only 10.76 a high multiplication factor raised the rate to 15.2. The death rate from lung cancer over the past five years appears fairly static, but as these figures are comparatively small it would not be wise to assume that the disease is static, since nationally the disease is killing more each year. Infectious disease notifications were less than for the previous year, mainly due to less measles. Measles has an upward swing every two years with a corresponding fall in the alternate years. It is disappointing to record an increase in tuberculosis notifications and one can only hope that with better environmental standards in the future the previous downward trend will be restored.

An addition to the services provided by the County Council was the institution of a weekly chiropody clinic. The clinic has been well attended and has demonstrated that the benefits of foot comfort are appreciated by the older members of the community who are most easily immobilised.

The Chief Public Health Inspector has provided details in respect of the sanitary circumstances of the Borough. The cold figures reveal little of the real progress and work achieved by the public health inspectors, nor the tact displayed in securing the co-operation of the community. Underlying the bald statement that one slaughterhouse is licensed is the fact that all meat passing through the slaughterhouse is inspected; similarly the plain statement that "the food hygiene regulations were generally well observed etc." disguises the fact that co-operation is obtained by a tactful but firm approach. There is no doubt that food handlers are generally becoming more conscious of the necessity for cleanli-

ness and care, and this facet of health education cannot be performed better by any other agency than the personal advice of the public health inspector.

The first smoke control area was approved during the year, this being the first step in the direction of a smoke controlled town. The present unsatisfactory atmospheric conditions undoubtedly contribute to the various forms of chest disease. The effects of smoke control areas all over Tees-side will be beneficial to all chest sufferers, the more widespread the areas the more rapid the benefits. The abatement of smoke is not a local problem but a Tees-side problem, and it is a pleasure to report that, in addition to Thornaby-on-Tees being a member of the Tees-side Clean Air Committee, Mr. Slater is the Secretary of its Technical Sub-Committee.

The housing of the aged and infirm took a prominent place in the Council's housing programme. New flats and bungalows were erected and a Warden service instituted. This forward policy should help to achieve the ideal of allowing the older and more feeble members of our community to live out their lives in their own homes. The negotiations carried out by the Council during the year give hope of an early resumption of the slum clearance programme.

However, although the health of the population depends in large measure on the improvements carried out by the Council on the environmental circumstances, another factor must be remembered, viz., employment. It has been proved in the past that improved housing, etc., will not take the place of adequate nourishment in the prevention of disease. Employment and a regular wage packet support morale and provide mental contentment in addition to the more tangible benefits. Any action the Council can take in the promotion of extra industry and employment will be repaid in the health of the citizens of Thornaby-on-Tees.

This introduction to the Annual Report would not be complete without an expression of thanks from myself and the Chief Public Health Inspector to the Council for their wholehearted co-operation and help at all times. I should like to express my thanks to the Officers of the Council for their assistance and to the members of the Public Health Staff for their loyal co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. McGOVERN.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Acres)	1,993
Population	22,850
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1961)	6,839
Rateable Value	£201,356
Sum represented by a penny rate	£770

The Town is situated on the southerly bank of the River Tees which forms the northern boundary of the Borough and separates it from the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees. On the easterly side it is contiguous with the County Borough of Middlesbrough, and on the southerly and westerly sides with the Rural District of Stokesley.

The surface of the ground is mainly flat, the sub-soil clay, and the industries carried on in the town are mainly connected with the iron and steel trades.

Many of the population work in the neighbouring areas of Middlesbrough, Stockton and Billingham.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1961.

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births—Legitimate ...	452	237	215
Illegitimate ...	22	10	12
Total ...	474	247	227

Birth Rates

Legitimate	18.60	per 1,000	estimated resident population.
Illegitimate	.90	„	„
Total	19.50	„	„

	Total	Male	Female
Still Births—Legitimate ...	12	4	8
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—
Total ...	12	4	8

Still Birth Rate—24.70 per 1,000 live and still births.

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths	246	151	95

Death Rate — 15.18 per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—Nil.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Nil	0.00

Infant Mortality—27.43 per 1,000 live births.

Mortality of Legitimate Infants—28.76 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Mortality of Illegitimate Infants—0.00 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

The causes of the greatest mortality during 1961 were :

Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year which requires any comment.

Comparison of Statistics for the Years 1960 & 1961.

	1960	1961
Population	23,970	22,850
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	18.24	19.50
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	13.12	15.18
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.20	27.43

Infant Mortality.

Causes of deaths of infants under 1 year :

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Virus Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	2

Causes of deaths of infants under 4 weeks :

Cerebral Anoxia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Ecomphalus	1
Pneumonia	1
Prematurity	3

Total	...	13
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Seven of these cases died in hospital and had every medical and nursing care.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES

and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY

in the Year 1961.

	Rate Per 1,000 Population		Rate Per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
	Live Births	Deaths (All Causes)	Still Births	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality
England and Wales	17.4	12.0	18.7	21.4	0.33
Thornaby-on-Tees	19.5	15.2	24.7	27.43	0.00

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1961

Notifiable Diseases	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED													Total Deaths
	Total Cases at all Ages	AT AGES — YEARS												
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & Over	
Dysentery ...	8	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—
Measles ...	228	17	28	36	41	34	71	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	22
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	9	—	1	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	260	19	30	39	43	35	76	3	—	5	2	3	5	22

DIPHThERIA PREVENTION.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied free to any Medical Practitioner in the Town who applies for it. Swabs from suspected cases are examined at the Public Health Laboratory, General Hospital, Middlesbrough.

There were no cases of diphtheria during the year.

In the course of medical inspections at schools and at the Welfare Centres parents are encouraged to have their children protected against Diphtheria either at the Clinic on Monday or Thursday or by a private medical practitioner by arrangement.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Diphtheria Immunisations	...	...	...	...	...	1,074
Poliomyelitis Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	1,655
Smallpox Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	186

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the new cases and deaths for the Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees during 1961 :—

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				TOTAL DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 " ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
20—25 " ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 " ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 " ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55 " ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 " ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	9	5	—	1	2	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1940-61.

YEAR		Population Estimated	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
1940	...	20,870	20.6	13.0	76.7
1941	...	20,870	20.1	13.1	58.4
1942	...	20,810	19.1	11.0	65.5
1943	...	20,600	22.0	13.9	70.6
1944	...	20,560	22.7	11.3	55.5
1945	...	20,780	19.3	11.9	82.0
1946	...	22,030	21.9	12.0	51.6
1947	...	22,400	25.1	11.9	53.4
1948	...	22,850	22.3	10.7	55.0
1949	...	23,210	23.2	10.2	33.4
1950	...	23,490	20.3	12.0	56.6
1951	...	23,380	21.8	13.2	41.1
1952	...	23,630	19.6	12.1	26.9
1953	...	23,880	20.4	12.6	35.5
1954	...	23,800	19.7	11.9	48.0
1955	...	23,820	18.8	11.8	31.3
1956	...	23,870	18.8	11.9	37.6
1957	...	23,910	19.9	13.1	29.5
1958	...	23,720	20.3	14.4	25.4
1959	...	23,810	18.5	14.3	42.5
1960	...	23,970	18.2	13.1	17.2
1961	...	22,850	19.5	15.2	27.4

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1961.

CAUSES OF DEATH					Males	Females
All Causes	...	...	...	...	151	95
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	2	—
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	7	3
„ „ lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	13	2
„ „ breast	...	...	...	...	—	2
„ „ uterus	...	...	...	...	—	4
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	10	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	17	18
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	28	11
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	4
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	11	8
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	—	3
Influenza	...	...	...	...	3	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	15	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	16	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	2	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	5	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	3	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	11	17
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	3	—
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	2	2
Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	—
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

At the beginning of the Report a list is given showing the Officers connected with the Health Services in the Borough.

2. SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities. During the year the Borough Council continued the arrangements offered by the Public Health Laboratory, General Hospital, Middlesbrough, in respect of the diagnosis of pathological specimens.

3. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

With certain exceptions the Thornaby Area Health Sub-Committee exercises the functions of the Local Health Authority in supervising the services provided for under this Act. The Committee meets once a month in Thornaby and is comprised of members of the County Council, the Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees and the Rural District of Stokesley. Among the services for which they are responsible to the County Council are the following :—

Domestic Helps.

Prevention of illness; care and after care.

The Ambulance Service.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Home Nursing.

Health Visiting.

Midwifery.

Care of mothers and young children.

In this connection, a very comprehensive programme of clinical work is carried out in the Health Centre, Thornaby :—

(a) District Nurses and Midwives operating in the Borough.

Nurse Boag	District Nurse and Midwife.				Tel.	
„ Croft	„	„	„	„	67226	65769
„ Greenan	„	„	„	„		
„ Griffin	„	„	„	„	68610	
„ Hildon	„	„	„	„	68628	
„ Hibbs	„	„	„	„	64641	
„ Wilson	„	„	„	„	67988	
„ Blamires	District Nurse				67293	
„ Mulholland	„	„			64590	
„ Magson	„	„				
„ Mason	„	„			68803	

- (b) Infant Welfare Clinics :
Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2 p.m.
- (c) Ante-Natal Clinics :
Fridays at 2 p.m.
- (d) Post-Natal Clinics :
Every Friday at 2 p.m.
- (e) Sunlight Clinics :
Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9 a.m.
- (f) Family Planning Clinic :
Wednesdays (except August) at 2 p.m.
- (g) A Minor Ailments session for schoolchildren is held on
Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 a.m.
- (h) The Services of Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic, Dental and
Aural Consultants are available (by appointment).

4. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47. No cases dealt with during the year under the provisions of this section.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

There is an adequate piped supply to all households obtained from the Tees Valley Water Board. Co-ordination is established with the Board, whose chemists take samples regularly for chemical and bacteriological examination. All samples have been highly satisfactory and no complaints have been received during this year.

Drainage and Sewerage.

With the exception of the Vale Cottages, situated on the Borough boundary and well outside the populated area, the town has a complete water carriage system. The whole of the sewerage is discharged in a crude state into the River Tees.

Public Cleansing.

The work is under the immediate control of the Public Health Inspector and is carried out by direct labour. All refuse collected is disposed of by "Controlled Tipping" on the one site at the Erimus.

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in the Borough.

Municipal Swimming Baths.

The whole capacity of the Bath, amounting to 124,000 gallons, can be turned over, refiltered, sterilised, chlorinated and reoxidised in three and a half hours. The break-point system of Chlorination (or super-chlorination) is used, and all samples of bath water taken during the year for chemical and bacteriological examination were highly satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation.

With few exceptions the town has a complete water carriage system.

Schools.

The sanitary conditions of the Schools were satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

For the report, as follows, on the sampling work done under the Act I am indebted to the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

I have to report that during the year ending 31st December, 1961, 55 articles of food were purchased and samples of the same were submitted for analysis under the above Act. All these were reported to be genuine and a detailed list is appended.

Baking Powder	...	...	1	Lemon Curd	...	...	2
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	1	Malt Vinegar	...	...	4
Coffee	...	...	1	Milk	...	...	20
Cocoa	...	...	2	Milk to Schools	...	...	3
Cream Sponge	...	...	1	Mincemeat	...	...	1
Double Cream	...	...	1	Mint	...	...	1
Dripping	...	...	2	Mustard	...	...	1
Fishcakes	...	...	1	Orange Squash	...	...	1
Ginger Cordial	...	...	1	Pepper	...	...	1
Grapefruit Squash	...	...	1	Tea	...	...	2
Ground Ginger	...	...	2				—
Lard	...	...	4			TOTAL	55
Lemon Barley Water	...	...	1				==

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1961.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Description of Work carried out.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	1962
Number of Re-Inspections made	...	...	...	...	3996
Number of Informal Notices served...	...	...	...	...	491
Number of Statutory Notices served...	...	...	...	...	18

RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES

Drainage.

Single private drains reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	28
Waste pipes or sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	9

Water Closets.

Provided with sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	4
Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	12
Basins renewed	...	...	...	4

Houses.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	62
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	66
Fall pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	32
Yard pavements repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	4
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	23
Defective walls	...	...	...	...	33
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	14
Defective plasterwork	...	...	...	...	41
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	...	2
Handrails fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Defective sash cords and windows	...	...	...	...	23
Defective yard doors	...	...	...	...	19
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	13
Dilapidated coal doors...	...	...	...	...	11
Dilapidated doors (front and internal)	...	...	...	...	19
Dilapidated dustbins	...	...	...	...	357
Dilapidated closet doors	...	...	...	...	12
Dilapidated closet seats	...	...	...	...	14
Dilapidated closet roofs	...	...	...	...	29
Defective joints between flushpipe and W.C. basin...	...	...	...	...	5
New windows provided to food stores	...	...	...	...	5
Defective flues	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous minor defects	...	...	...	...	16
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Houses provided with damp course	...	...	...	...	2
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	9
Taps repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	6

Sanitary Conveniences.

Number of privies, moveable receptacles	...	...	...	2
Number of fresh water closets	...	...	...	7056
Number of ashbins	...	...	...	7886

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades carried on within the Borough.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

Slaughterhouses.

Number licensed	1
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DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

Routine inspections were carried out for the purpose of enforcement of the provisions of the Act, and Orders made there-under.

The Area remained free from notifiable diseases.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

By virtue of The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954, the use of a Special Designation — “Pasteurised”, “Sterilised” or “Tuberculin Tested” — has been obligatory for the purpose of all sales of milk by retail in the Borough since 1st April, 1954.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949-1953, under which Dealers Licences were granted by the Council, were revoked by The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. From 1st January, 1961, under the 1960 Regulations, The Food and Drugs Authority became responsible for the granting of Dealers licences.

(b) Ice-Cream.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16, and the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1952.

Number of premises registered to manufacture ice-cream	1
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of premises registered to sell ice-cream	66
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

A 'complete cold mix' is used in the manufacturing premises, and in all other premises where ice-cream is sold the product is pre-packed and stored in continuous freezers.

(c) Meat and other Foods.

The following list shows the number of food premises in the Borough, by type of business:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	5
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	10
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	16
Fruit and Greengroceries			...	...	...	18
Groceries and Provisions			...	...	...	104
Licensed Victuallers	...	...	...	...	...	20
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	22
Refreshments	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	14
TOTAL :—						<u>229</u>

Sixteen fried fish shops and eleven butchers shops, are registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Seven hundred and forty six inspections were made of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold. Twenty three informal notices served were promptly complied with, and in no case was it found necessary to take statutory action or legal proceedings.

The food hygiene regulations were generally well observed, and the standard of cleanliness of premises and equipment was good.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	73	NIL	NIL	256	49	NIL
Number inspected	73	—	—	256	49	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci Whole carcases condemned	NIL	—	—	NIL	NIL	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	2	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	1.4	—	—	0.8	NIL	—
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcases condemned	NIL	—	—	NIL	NIL	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL	—	—	NIL	NIL	—

The following is a list of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat		1	18	0
Meat Products		2	7	12
Canned Meat	3	0	0	7
Shellfish	1	3	20	0
Rabbits	1	1	14	0
Canned Fruit		1	7	5
Canned Vegetables		1	0	14
Canned Milk			9	10
Milk Products		1	13	8
Preserves and Sauces			9	12
Miscellaneous			4	12
TOTALS :—	8	1	22	0

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Six hundred and sixty four inspections were made under the above Act, and twenty four informal notices served were complied with by the end of the year.

DISINFESTATION

Forty nine premises were treated with insecticides for the eradication of common insect pests, with satisfactory results. Inspections were made to check re-infestation, and tenants advised on precautions to be taken.

The houses of all prospective tenants for Council houses are inspected and the house and furniture must be certified as clear from vermin before removal takes place.

RODENT CONTROL.

One trained Rodent Operative is employed part time on this work. Regular surveys were made and all complaints given prompt attention.

All sewers in the district received two treatments in accordance with the methods approved by the responsible Ministry, and routine inspections and treatments were made at other Council properties.

The following table shows the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the year :—

Type of Property	No. Inspected	No. Treated	
		Rats	Mice
Local Authority	10	3	2
Dwelling Houses	862	89	66
Business Premises	218	13	19
	<u>1090</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>87</u>

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Three, seven cubic yard, Karrier Refuse collection vehicles and a staff of sixteen men are engaged full time on the collection and disposal of house refuse.

Refuse is collected from approximately 7,000 premises, and a regular weekly collection service from all premises was maintained throughout the year.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on low lying land near the old river Tees, and adjoining the Middlesbrough boundary.

The cost of the service was £11,830.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Forty six smoke observations were made during the year, and three informal notices served regarding excessive smoke emission.

The Thornaby-on-Tees Smoke Control Order (No. 1), 1961, was confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in June, 1961, and will come into operation on 1st April, 1962. The Order applies to an area in the southern part of the Borough of approximately 1,000 acres containing, at the moment, about 500 premises.

Byelaws made under section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 are in force within the Borough.

The Local Authority is a member of the Tees-side Clean Air Committee, and in common with other members of the Committee carries out tests to assess the extent of atmospheric pollution. A deposit gauge and a lead peroxide instrument are sited in central positions in the town from which monthly tests are made by the Public Analyst.

The average monthly deposit of total solids for 1961, as measured by the deposit gauge, was approximately 14 tons per square mile.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 to 1936.

Licences were granted to twenty seven firms for the keeping of Petroleum Spirit, each licence being for twelve months.

All the petroleum spirit is kept in separate stores, specially constructed of fire-proof materials throughout, and the Regulations otherwise complied with.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.
INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	2	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	58	138	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out - workers premises) ...	9	15	—	—
Total ...	69	160	3	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

Particulars	No. of Defects			
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)				
Insufficient ...	4	3	2	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	9	9	1	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	1	1	—	—
Total ...	14	13	3	—

There are no Outworkers.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	742
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose					1,514
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1929 and 1932	...	...	...		52
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose					130
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	130
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	98

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	109
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	6
---	-----	---

- | | | |
|--|---|----|
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) | By Owners | 19 |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners | — |
| (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :— | | |
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 6 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) | By Owners | 19 |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners | 2 |
| (c) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :— | | |
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 14 |

RENT ACT, 1957.

Applications made under the Act during the year were as follows :—

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| (a) | For Certificates of Disrepair | 1 |
| (b) | Undertakings received | 1 |
| (c) | Certificates issued | — |

